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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound moral, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promise; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

—Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." II Tim. iii. 16-17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the Bible.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PROPHECY OF MICAH.

Micah was contemporary, partly, with Hosea and Isaiah, and partly with Amos, having prophesied "in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." He prophesied "concerning Samaria and Jerusalem" the capitals of Israel and Judah.

"Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! When the morning is light, they practice it, because it is in the power of their hands. And they covet fields, and take them by violence, and houses, and take them away, so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage. Therefore thus saith the Lord, Behold, against this family do I devise an evil, from which ye shall not remove your necks, neither shall ye go haughtily, for the time is evil."—(Chap. II, 1-3.)

The form and degree of the oppressions of Israel and Judah, at this period, and which were reprov'd in this and in the preceeding prophecies, is here, again, distinctly marked. It was not the oppression of a distinct race or class, who were regarded as having no rights, no possessions, nor the capacity of ever acquiring any, from generation to generation, the oppression of a race who were themselves held as chattels! No. Israel and Judah had not reached that bottomless pit of "iniquity." They were not charged with it, nor even with devising it. But there were those in the land whose estates, from some causes, probably, had fallen into decay. These were made the victims of still farther oppressions. Their houses and lands were, in some instances, taken from them for debt, or retained in violation of the law of release. The estates of such, (perhaps of some others who were weak and defenceless, the "widows, the fatherless, or the strangers") were forcibly entered, possessed, and the owners ejected, or their property pillaged, by lawless marauders, as was done recently in Kansas. And there, as in Kansas, the government, its judiciary, its magistrates, its officials, failed to restrain or punish the aggressors. These aggressions were planned and devised by the aggressors, beforehand. They were therefore assured that the great Avenger of the Oppressed, did himself devise and plan, beforehand, the sure destruction that he would himself, bring

upon them. Not leaving their punishment to the mere operation of what men call natural causes, as they conceive of them, he would have them to know that he did not consider it beneath his dignity, nor beyond the sphere of his operations to direct the details himself, in accordance with a settled design and purpose, on his part, to bring to pass the retributions with which he threatened them.

In the same chapter, the prophet declared the word of the Lord, still farther:

"O thou that art named Jacob, is the Spirit of the Lord straitened? Are these His doings? Do not my words do good to him that walketh uprightly? Even of late my people is risen up, as an enemy. Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that pass by securely, as men averse from war. The women of my people have ye cast out from their pleasant houses, from their children have ye taken away my glory forever. Arise ye, and depart, for this is not your rest, because it is polluted; it shall destroy you, even with a sore destruction."—(v. 7-10.)

They were called by the name of Jacob, and claimed to be God's people. They even seemed to suppose that the Spirit of the Lord, was circumscribed, and dwelt with them only. But God demanded whether *their* doings were *His* doings? Of late, his people had acted the part of enemies. Their treatment of the peaceful and unoffending, especially their barbarous treatment of women and children, were evidences and instances of their rebellion against Him. They were bidden therefore, to depart, for the land was polluted by them, and instead of supporting them, it should destroy them. Can the people of this country, its rulers, its churches, its ministers of religion, discover nothing in this description that applies to their case? Can they listen to these divine denunciations for such sins, and not tremble? Are they judicially blinded?

In the next chapter, the message proceeds farther:

"And I said, hear, I pray you, O heads of the house of Jacob, and ye princes of the house of Israel: Is it not for you to know judgment? Who hate the good, and love the evil, who pluck off the skin from off them, and their flesh from off their bones; who also eat the flesh of my people, and flay their skin from off them, and they break their bones, and chop them in pieces for the pot, and as flesh within the cauldron. Then they cry unto the Lord, but he will not hear them, he will even hide his face from them at that time, as they behaved themselves ill in their doings."—(Chap. III, 1-4.)

Abolitionists have been charged with exaggeration in describing the horrors of our great prison-house. But when have their descriptions exceeded this, which the Spirit of Inspiration gives, of the oppressions of Israel and Judah? And who that has examined the subject, can pretend to believe those barbarities exceeded, or even equalled those of our own land? The figurative and poetic language of the prophet may come near to the literal prosaic facts of this country, as sometimes witnessed. Indeed, the testimonials to similar scenes, literal cannibalism excepted, are on authentic record. And so are likewise the proofs that the most horrible of these barbarities have been, as the prophet apparently intimates, succeeded immediately by acts of solemn devotion and prayer, on the part of the perpetrators!

But the message proceeds:

"Thus saith the Lord concerning the prophets that make my people err, that bite with their teeth, and cry peace, and he that putteth not into their mouths, they even prepare war against him. Therefore, night shall be unto you, and ye shall not have a vision, and it shall be dark unto you, and ye shall not divine, and the sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. Then shall the seers be ashamed, and the diviners confounded, yea, they shall cover their lips, for there is no answer of God. But truly I am full of power, by the spirit of the Lord, and of judgment and might, to declare unto Jacob his transgression, and to Israel his sin."—(v. 5-8.)

The false prophets who would not reprove oppression, but forbade those who did, and "made the people err." Some of them even practiced oppression themselves, and cried peace, while preparing war against all who refused to sustain and feed them. Behold the picture! Is it a strange sight in this country? Have we seen nothing of the kind? Do we never see such prophets invited into the pulpits from which we seek instruction? Do we never hear of their presence and influence in our ecclesiastical bodies—and in moulding the measures of our Missionary, Tract, and Sunday school Committees? What does God think of them? How would he have us regard and treat them? How does he say he will himself treat them? The answer to these questions is easy. A child in a Sabbath school might answer them.

The prophet Micah presents to us, in his own person, a refreshing contrast to such prophets. "The Spirit of the Lord" had instructed and commissioned him to perform a work directly the reverse—to act the part of an "agitator," a "disturber" both in the church and in the nation, so long as oppression was tolerated in either of them, and whether in Israel or Judah.

Which was in the right? Micah or the prophets who thus cried "Peace"? Which is in the right in our own age and nation? Those who are doing the work of Micah, or those who are doing the work of the conservative prophets of Israel and Judah? Let those who hear and reverence "the Word of God" consider and determine. "To the law and to the testimony."

We quote still further from the divine message.

"Hear this, I pray you, ye heads of the house of Jacob, and princes of the house of Israel, that abhor judgment, and pervert all equity. They build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity. The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof, teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money, yet they will lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us? None evil can come upon us. Therefore shall Zion, for your sake, be plowed like a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house, as the high places of the forest."—(v. 9-12.)

Here is another picture of the present as well as of the past—a picture too minutely exact to have been an accidental coincidence, or the mere result of the operation of similar causes. The spirit of the prophecy must have determined to fit the message to this age and nation as exactly as to the age and nation of Micah! Our "Zion," using the word in its usual religious sense, is now attempted to be built up with "blood," with "iniquity." Not only is "the price of blood" welcomed to the treasury of the Lord, but to secure it we have the cry of "Peace"—no agitation, no interference, no testimony against the sin of oppression! The Missionary Board, the Tract Committee, the Sunday school Union, all agree in this. The messages of the pulpit must be so shaped as to favor the rent of the pews. The national judiciary, the national councils, the political party, the selection of candidates for office, must all be managed to secure—not the demands of impartial and strict justice—but the majorities, the offices, the spoils, in one word, "success"—not the success of the oppressed, but the success of our party, our friends, ourselves! All venal, all selfish, all regardless of the explicit commands of God's word.

"Yet they will lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us?" Are we not blessed with his presence? Are we not his people? "None evil can come upon us!" Wherein is this confidence better founded now, in this country, than it was in Judah and Jerusalem, in the times of Micah? Can any one suggest the reason? No confidence of the divine presence, protection and favor, can avail for those who turn away their ears and their feet from God's commandments.

For the Principia.

A VOICE FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Is it not time that the National Administration should wake up to a sense of the responsibilities resting upon it? This war, which is now raging, is professedly undertaken, on the part of the government, for the purpose of maintaining the Constitution of the United States. It has been declared, over and over again, a "war for the Constitution." Why then, does not the government itself ignore the Constitution, in some of its most vital and important provisions?

Does not the Constitution of the United States, which is expressly declared to be "the supreme law of the land," also expressly provide that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law?" And yet, in the very face of his solemn oath, that he will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," what is the President now doing?

When a true and courageous man, in virtue of authority vested in him, proclaims that certain "persons" long and most unjustly restrained of their "liberty," shall be no longer thus "deprived," the President steps in and seeks to nullify that proclamation.

Does Gen. Fremont in proclaiming liberty to those "persons," who are held as slaves, by men traitorous to the Government, do anything in conflict with the Constitution? Might he not go very much farther, and proclaim that *every person*, within the limits of his military rule, who is "deprived of liberty without due process of law," is at once and forever free, and yet act only in accordance with one of the most vital provisions of the Constitution? Might he not thus, according to the Constitution, liberate every slave within his jurisdiction? By what law of the land has any man been made a slave? Slavery has nowhere been established by "due process of law." It exists in most marked violation of the Constitution. Why then does the President interfere, and seek to render ineffectual, the proclamation of Gen. Fremont?

Is Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, laboring under the impression that an *opinion*, the most corrupt and iniquitous ever uttered by man, though it fell from the lips of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, is law?

Will Abraham Lincoln or William H. Seward, or Edward Bates, so stultify themselves as to declare, and seek to maintain before the intelligence and christianity of the American Nation, that the slave is only property, and not a person?

And, if they are not prepared to take this position, and make themselves a stench in the nostrils of the people, why do they not rise up to a regard of the glorious dignity and responsibility of the mission to which God and their nation are calling them? Why does not the President, before high heaven, declare:

That Whereas, under the Constitution of these United States, "no person" can be justly "deprived of his liberty without due process of law;"

And whereas, Notwithstanding this express provision of the Constitution, many "persons," under the government of these United States, without law, reason, or justification, have been thus "deprived;"

And whereas, Many of those, who have thus, in violation of the Constitution, infringed upon the liberties of their fellow men, have now, for the express purpose of systematically extending their encroachments upon human liberty and right, engaged in most unrighteous and traitorous endeavors for the subversion of the government of these United States,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in view,

First, Of the gross injustice of the system of slavery, long suffered to be practiced in a portion of these States; and because of its most manifest violation of some of the most sacred and vital provisions of our glorious Constitution; and,

Second, Because of the imminent peril to which this government and nation is exposed, through the violent and treasonable attempts of those, who would legalize and perpetuate their system of injustice and oppression, regardless of all the interests of humanity and right, and

Third, In view of the sacred bonds, under which, by solemn oath, I am placed, "to preserve, protect, and defend to the best of my ability, the Constitution of the United States," which was ordained "to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity,"

Do hereby declare and proclaim, That all persons within these United States and its territories, who, charged with no crime, are unjustly and in violation of the provisions of our National Constitution, deprived of their liberty and held in a condition of involuntary servitude, ARE FREE, and so long as they shall show themselves loyal subjects of this government, shall be entitled to its full protection, and "to the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties and of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."

Let the President of the United States do this, and he will manifest an earnest purpose to "preserve and defend" the Constitution.

Let him do this, and all true, loyal friends of liberty and of the Government of the United States, will shout aloud, "Amen!"

Let him do this, and this accursed rebellion, and its cause have received their death-blow. Let him do this, and with an enthusiasm never yet exhibited, but which burns within their hearts for manifestation, will the people rally to the conflict against this hideous form of inhumanity and barbarism, which is now making such desperate efforts for existence and perpetuation.

Let him do this, and all the nations of earth now struggling for liberty and right, shall bless his name forever.

And why should he not do it?

Has not this Southern Confederacy of traitors planted itself squarely and unequivocally upon slavery, as the fundamental principle, which it seeks to perpetuate and defend?

Shall the Executive of these United States, under the Constitution, and for its defence, speak less boldly and unmistakably in behalf of Liberty?

Let the lines be drawn. Let the great and momentous issues be clearly set forth before the eyes of all men.

Then let the contest come, and with "GOD AND LIBERTY" for our battle cry, we will meet the foe, and, if it must be, fight to the bitter end, deeming it better "to die, all free-men," than "to live, all slaves."

But, with such an issue we shall not fail—God will prosper and defend the right.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW ON SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Sept. 28.

The October number of *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, the official quarterly of the Roman Catholics in the United States, contains a most able and patriotic essay on the different questions raised by the pro-slavery rebellion, and in particular on the relations of slavery to the rebellion and to the Union.

Mr. Brownson takes the position that, if we value peace, honor, liberty, prosperity, all we have or hope for, we must maintain the Union; and he believes that to put down the rebellion, and bring back a peace which shall be lasting and honorable as well as righteous, we must not only put down the rebellion, but also that which is the sole cause of rebellion—Slavery.

[We have not room for all that the *Evening Post* has copied from Mr. Brownson's Quarterly, but what we copy will give our readers some idea of the article.—EDITOR PRINCIPIA.]

MR. BROWNSON'S POSITION.

We need not say, for the fact is well known to our readers, that no man, according to his ability and opportunity, has, since April, 1838, more strenuously opposed the abolition movement in the free States than we have; not because we loved slavery, or had any sympathy with that hateful institution, but because we loved the Constitution of the Union, and because we believed that liberty at home and throughout the world was far more interested in preserving the Union of these States under the federal constitution, than in abolishing slavery as it existed in the southern section of our common country. But we believe, and always have believed, that liberty, the cause of free institutions, the hope of philanthropists and Christians, both at home and abroad, are more interested in preserving the Union and the integrity of the nation, than they are or can be in maintaining negro-slavery. If we have opposed abolition heretofore, because we would preserve the Union, we must, *a fortiori*, oppose slavery whenever, in our judgment, its continuance becomes incompatible with the main-

tenance of the Union, or of our nation as a free republican State.

A WORD TO WORKING MEN.

Look at the question as we will, we have now no alternative but to subdue the rebels or be subjugated by them. We must either depose that Confederacy and enforce the authority of the federal government over all the rebellious States, or it will enforce its authority over the free States, and impose upon them its system of slave labor. If it enforces its authority over us there may still, perhaps, be liberty for a class or caste, but *our laboring classes will no longer be freemen*—they will be placed on a level with the negro slave on a southern plantation. For the Christian commonwealth founded by our fathers, toiled for and bled for, we shall have re-established a Pagan Rome. We put it to our Christian countrymen, if such is the commonwealth their fathers fought and suffered through the long seven years' war of the Revolution to establish, and if they can be contented to let the hopes of liberty in the New World set in a night of blackness and despair.

After treating of the magnitude of the present struggle, of the slave population, and the right of the Government to control the entire population, in a time of rebellion, the writer proceeds,

THE BORDER STATES AND FREEDOM.

But if it be required to treat them as free and loyal citizens by the military operations for the preservation of the Union, or even to remove the causes of the present rebellion, the government is bound so to treat them. The only doubt that can arise is as to the fact, whether it would or would not prove useful to this end. It may be objected to such a measure that it would deprive us of the aid of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and drive into open hostility to the Union Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. This objection deserves grave consideration. But it is in substance the objection that has embarrassed the government from the outset, and compelled it to take only half-way measures to suppress the rebellion. For ourselves, we cannot respect the fear to which this obligation appeals. Fear is the worst possible counsellor in the world, and the government that hesitates to adopt the best policy for fear of alienating its friends, is lost. Let the lines be at once sharply drawn between our friends and our enemies. In a crisis like the present, lukewarm friends, or friends who will be our friends only by virtue of certain concessions to their interests or prejudices, are more embarrassing than open enemies, and do more to weaken our forces than if arrayed in open hostility against us. If these States are for the Union they will insist on no conditions incompatible with the preservation of the Union; they will make sacrifices for the Union, as well as the other loyal States, and there is no reason nor justice in Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and the great States northwest of the Ohio, pouring out their blood and treasure for the gratification of the slaveholding pretensions of Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri. The citizens of these States who own slaves, are as much bound, if the preservation of the Union requires it, to give up their property in slaves, as we at the farther North are to pour out our blood and treasure to put down a rebellion which threatens alike them and us. If they love their few slaves more than they do the Union, let them go out of the Union. We are stronger to fight the battles of the Union without them, than we are with them.

EMANCIPATION.

Under this head, Mr. Brownson says,

Whether the time for this important measure has come or not, it is for the President, as Commander-in-Chief of our armies, to determine. But, in our judgment, no single measure could be adopted by the government that would more effectually aid its military operations, do more to weaken the rebel forces, and to strengthen our own. Four millions of people in the slave States, feeling that the suppression of the rebellion and the triumph of the Union secures to them and their children forever the status of free citizens, are more than a hundred thousand men taken from the forces of the enemy, and twice that number added to our own; for they would not only compel the rebels to keep a large force that might otherwise be employed at home, to protect their own wives and children, but would deprive them of their greater portion of that labor by which they now subsist their armies. Now slavery is to them a source of strength; it would then be to them a source of weakness. Its abolition would, in our judgment, be striking the enemy at his most vulnerable point, precisely where we can best sunder the sinews of his strength, and deal him the most fatal blow.

Moreover, it would not only bring to the assistance of the federal arms the co-operation of the whole colored race in the Union, but would secure us, what we now lack, the sympathy and the moral aid of the whole civilized world, and remove all danger of our coming into conflict with either France or England. The war would be seen then likely to effect a result with which Englishmen and Frenchmen could sympathize, and instead of wishing for the success of the Southern Confederacy, they would wish with all their hearts for the success of the federal arms. It would do more than this. It would bring to the aid of our

volunteer force from one hundred to two hundred thousand brave and stalwart volunteers from the free States, aye, and even many from the slave States themselves, who will not, and cannot be induced to volunteer their services in a war which, even if successful, promises to leave the institution of slavery not only existing, but more firmly established than ever. Everybody knows that slavery is at the bottom of the controversy, and that the real object of the southern leaders is not simply to protect slavery against abolition movements where it exists.

The writer proceeds to show, by arguments familiar to our readers, that free and slave labor can never be harmonized in the same nation, that there must always be an irrepressible conflict between them, and that,

However homogeneous in race or character, habits or manners, may be the people of a country in the outset, they separate and grow gradually into two distinct peoples, with almost entirely different ideas, habits and customs, if one half of them in the one section adopt the slave system, and the other half, in the other, the free labor system.

This the writer illustrates by the history and condition of our own country. He then shows that the whole country must necessarily come under the control of the one system or the other, that the universal control of slavery was the sole object of the rebellion, and will be its inevitable result, unless it be suppressed—that emancipation is practicable, and would benefit the whole country, North and South. He then adds.

The proposition, then, involves no wrong, no injustice, no injury to the white population of the southern States; while it would be an act of justice, though tardy justice, to the negro race so long held in bondage, and forced to forego all their own rights and interests for the pride, wealth and pleasure of their white masters.

It seems to us, then, highly important, in every possible view of the case, that the federal government should avail itself of the opportunity given it by the southern rebellion to perform this act of justice to the negro race; to assimilate the labor system of the South to that of the North; to remove a great moral and political wrong; and to wipe out the foul stain of slavery, which has hitherto sullied the otherwise bright escutcheon of our Republic. We are no fanatics on the subject of slavery, as is well known to our readers, and we make no extraordinary pretensions to modern philanthropy; but we cannot help fearing that, if the government lets slip the present opportunity of doing justice to the negro race, and of placing our republic throughout in harmony with modern civilization, God, who is especially the God of the poor and the oppressed, will never give victory to our arms, or suffer us to succeed in our efforts to suppress rebellion, and restore peace and integrity to the Union. We have too long turned a deaf ear to the cry of the enslaved; we have too long suffered our hearts to grow callous to the wrongs of the down-trodden in our own country; we have too long been willing to grow rich, to erect our palaces, and gather luxuries around us by the toil, the sweat, and the blood of our enslaved brethren. May it not be that the cry of these brethren has already entered the ear of Heaven, and that He has taken up their cause, and determine that, if we refuse any longer to break their chains, to set them free, and to treat them as our brothers and fellow-citizens, we shall no longer exist as a nation? May it not be that, in this matter, we have him to reckon with, and that the first step towards success is justice to the wronged? We confess that we fear, if we let slip the opportunity which the southern rebellion gives us to do justice to the slave, or to make his cause ours, in vain shall we have gathered our forces and gone forth to battle. We fear God may be using the rebels as instruments of our punishment—instruments themselves to be destroyed, when through them our own destruction has been effected. We speak solemnly and in deep earnest; for he fights at terrible odds who has the infinite and just God against him. It may be that an all-wise Providence has suffered this rebellion for the very purpose of giving us an opportunity of emancipating rightfully, without destroying, but as a means of preserving, the Union, the men, women and children now held in bondage, and of redeeming our past offences. If so, most fearful will be His judgments upon us, if we neglect the opportunity, and fail to avail ourselves of the right. Now is our day of grace. This opportunity neglected, our day of grace may be over, and our Republic follow the fate of all others, and becoming a hissing and a by-word in all the earth. Which may God in His infinite mercy avert.

CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL.

HIS NEGLECTING TO FREE THE RUSSIAN SERFS!—WARNING TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT!

We are indebted to the Editors of the *New York World* of October 1, for a clear statement of the historical facts by which it is demonstrated that, under circumstances singularly analogous to our own, as the *World* shows, the first Napoleon suffered himself, with his eyes open, to be overpowered, dethroned and ruined by his own prejudice and folly in neglecting to avail himself of the potential aid of the servile population of Russia! We give the *World's* statement entire, including its own inimitable logic, inviting our nation to follow so illustrious an example!

INVASION AND EMANCIPATION.

In one respect, there is a perfect analogy between the advance of the federal army into the revolted States and that of Bonaparte into Russia—we mean the terrible servile alliance, in each case, offered. The mass of the Russian population consisted of serfs, fully as ignorant, as oppressed, and as discontented as our own Southern negroes. As Bonaparte penetrated the country, the masters felt precisely the same fear, and used precisely the same means to save themselves, as our own slaveholders. Says Hazlitt in his "Life of Napoleon," "One great fear of the Russians was that their slaves would rise up and throw off their bondage; and it was therefore, an object to prevent their having any communication with the French. They made use of most improbable and disgusting fables to excite their terror and hatred, and of their ignorance and degradation, to perpetuate that ignorance and degradation." Just so do our Southern rebels dread the uprising of their blacks, and, in order to prevent it, tell them that our intention is to sell them to Cuba, and other such abominable lies. The Russians too, made it their object to hinder any accumulation of those who had gained their liberty. "Those serfs," as Montholon says, "who inhabited the little towns, were well disposed to head an insurrection against the noblesse. This was the reason why the Russians resolved to set fire to all the towns on the route of the army." It was just that motive, and no other, that instigated the burning of Hampton, which threatened to become the quarters of thousands of slaves, who could be organized to do fearful execution. As our army advances, we must expect to see such acts repeated. No expedient will be left untried by the Southern rebels to shield themselves from servile attack.

Such was the perfectly analogous situation in the two cases. We believe that our true policy is precisely that which commended itself to the greatest practical publicist of his age. Bonaparte refused to avail himself of the disposition of the serfs to rise against their masters. And why? For precisely the identical reasons that force themselves upon us. "The serfs" said he, "are unfit to be trusted with the liberty they desire. If I encourage the subjects of the Czar to rise against him, I cannot hope that he will ever again become my friend." He subsequently made use of this language to the senate of France, "By proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves, I could have armed the greater portion of the Russian population against himself. In several villages this enfranchisement was demanded of me. But the war I made upon Russia was political; and besides, the brutality of this numerous class of the Russian people is such, that this measure would devote many families to the most horrid barbarities." Well, we are engaged in just such a political war, in spite of our own will, against an adversary that has been, and whom it is of great consequence should again be, our "friend." In neither case was subjugation the purpose, but simply the restoration of affairs to the status quo ante bellum. That being the object of Bonaparte, as he himself declared, he did not doubt that his true policy was to prevent his "political war" from being the occasion of a social and servile war. He held to this policy to the last, even up to the time he left Moscow—as is said by Sir Robert Wilson, an English writer, who was present during most of the campaign. "There is no question that a civil war could have been fomented in Russia; and it was Bonaparte who rejected the offers of insurrection which were made to him during the time he was in Moscow."

Now if Bonaparte was impelled, by the importance of not permanently alienating the Czar, and also by considerations of humanity, to avoid all incitement to servile war, the same policy is also incumbent upon us. The recovered friendship of the Czar was necessary to him simply that an external ally might be won; but the regained friendship of the Southern people is necessary to us that our internal oneness may be saved. The humane inducements, in his case, referred only to distant foreigners, of alien blood, strange religion, and barbarous language; in our case, they refer to our own kith and kin, speakers of the same mother-tongue, worshippers at the same altar, and fellow-citizens, under the same free rule. The reasons which pressed so powerfully upon the great French Emperor press with far more force upon us.

While this clearly must be our present policy, the Southern people should still understand that it may have its limits. We will not guarantee to carry it to the death, as Napoleon did. We will accept no Moscow, no Beresina, no capitulation of Paris to the Cossacks, no abdication. When there is danger that it shall come to that, let slaveholders beware. The day it is settled that either slavery or the government must perish, that day slavery will be doomed. The Northern people are determined not to yield to this accursed rebellion; and if it shall prove that they cannot conquer it without emancipation, they will conquer it with emancipation. This would be to them not only an impulse but a necessity. They know full well that there would be no living on the same continent with the once successful paricide; and sooner than entail upon themselves perpetual war or base compliance, they would finish with it on the spot, once and forever, come what might. The Southern people, if they are not utterly gone in infatuation, will stop short ere they push the North to this direful extremity.

Such are the facts and such are the reasonings of *The World*. Well may we respond, "The 'Northern' people, if they are not utterly gone in infatuation, will stop ere they" adopt the policy that ruined Napoleon, the greatest general, as well as "the greatest practical publicist of his age."

Thus it is that "pride" and contempt of their "degraded" fellow-men "goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Thus it is that "the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God" who "taketh the wise in their own craftiness." Napoleon was engaged in "just such a political war" as we are, his object was simply "the restoration of affairs" &c., as ours also is—he must needs make friends of his enemies, as we must also do—therefore "our true policy" is to do as he did, though it proved his destruction!

But we will not "carry it to the death" as he did. "When there is danger" of that, we will reverse our policy!

If we do not see our danger now, when shall we? Or how can we, until we see it as Napoleon did, too late? We are, apparently, on the very edge of the precipice over which he plunged. The decisive battle is liable any moment to be fought, and our national destiny determined.

Sketches of Fast Day preaching—copied from The Tribune.—In Boston, The Rev. Edwin Johnson said:

"What of Slavery? Outlawed in all the world, but in benighted Africa and enlightened America. After the metaphysical subtleties that have been woven over the system, is not Providence, by one sharp stroke, piercing the veil and suffering American slavery to show just what spirit it is of? In this war of rebellion, perfidy and passion, it is writing its own sentence."

The Rev. D. C. Eddy said:

"The great national crime that overshadowed all the rest was human slavery—the parent of anarchy, fraud, and treason."

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke said:

"Slavery had the nation by the throat, and the Union was to day under its feet. And yet we did not venture, even by word, to attack it in return. One blow, only one decided blow, had been struck at it, and that had been retracted by higher authority. Slavery he thought, was the one vulnerable point in the armor of our foe. We must attack him there or continue to be defeated. We do not ask that slavery shall be attacked on any grounds of humanity, justice or philanthropy; but as a military necessity."

The Rev. A. A. Miner said:

"It may be true, however, that in any event Liberty may gain by the struggle. 1. If the South shall succeed, Canada will be brought near to them; the slaves can escape with facility, and constant border wars will increase that facility. 2. If the North shall succeed, Slavery will be weakened, and finally destroyed, by the limitations to which it must submit. 3. If the Government shall take high ground and free the slaves of Rebels, as the rule of civilized warfare, intensified in their application to a rebellion, permit it to do, the few that remain may be purchased, or left speedily to free themselves."

The Rev. A. L. Stone said:

"Slavery, which might otherwise have prospered, is now cast into the scales of the battle."

The Rev. W. R. Alger said:

"What compensation can we have, if we do not take ample security that this conspiracy shall not again burst upon us? If we break the force of the slave power so that it shall never raise its head again, if we hedge it in, and pave the way with unswerving will for its speedy extinction, we will have done but our duty. If we do otherwise, the obloquy of a world and the contempt of generations to come will be ours."

The Rev. E. W. Webb said:

"The question at issue between loyalty and rebellion is the status of the African in this country. Because of the bondman, society is troubled and the foundations broken up; because of the bondman, the continent trembles under the tread of mighty armies."

"The J. M. Manning said:

"Carnal weapons are not to be used to abolish slavery, but they may be used to sustain government; and if, in the struggle, a slave escapes, we will say, 'It is the Lord's doings, whereof we are glad.'"

The Rev. Dr. Ellis said:

"It was the oft-quoted saying of Thomas Jefferson, all the more impressive because his sayings were not often pitched in the tones of devotion and piety—'If there be a righteous God in heaven, a terrible retribution awaits this people, because of the sin of slavery!'"

The Rev. J. F. Lovering said:

"A second cause was the sensitive jealousy of the South of the public opinion of not only the North, but of the whole world which denounces their theory of Slavery. This public opinion is the spot on their love feast, the ghost that sits at their table, and against which the whole South has arrayed to contend against, and they will fall before its weight."

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODSELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

STILL GOVERNED BY SLAVEHOLDERS.

Everybody knows that the Federal Government, during the Administrations of Buchanan, Pierce, and their predecessors, for many years past, was governed by slaveholders.

But who has thought to inquire whether the present administration is not likewise, governed by slaveholders?

How can this be, exclaims, perhaps, the reader? Is not the present administration at war with slaveholders? And if so, how can it be, at the same time, governed by them?

The administration, we answer, makes war only against "rebel" slaveholders. It takes great pains to convince the loyal slaveholders that it has no controversy with them, nor with slavery, nor with slaveholding. It returns to them their fugitive slaves, refuses to employ them in its defence and stands ready to help keep them in subjection to their masters. There is nothing, then, in the fact of its being at war with slaveholders that makes it incredible that the administration should be governed by slaveholders.

On the contrary, the facts afford more than presumptive evidence that it is governed by slaveholders—the loyal slaveholders, we mean, for the sake of whom the administration so shapes its war measures as not to disturb, but in fact, to protect slavery and slaveholding.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan was controlled by 300,000 slaveholders. The administration of Mr. Lincoln, is controlled by perhaps, 30,000 slaveholders, perhaps one fourth, or one tenth part of that number—the so-called loyal slaveholders, more or less, of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Eastern Tennessee.

When 300,000 slaveholders controlled the Federal Government, the proportion in numbers, between the ruling oligarchy and the 20,000,000 freemen of the country, was as one of the governing caste to 66⅔ of the governed:—sufficiently humiliating, one would think.

But how stands the proportion now? Estimating the loyal slaveholders at the highest figure, 30,000, and comparing them with the 20,000,000 we have a proportion of the governing to the governed class, of one to 66⅔—a discrepancy ten times greater than before!

Our 20 millions of "free men" (?) are governed by one tenth part of the number of slaveholders, in time of war, in 1861, that were required to govern them in time of peace in 1860. This is what the slave power has gained, in this respect, by the rebellion! Thirty thousand slaveholders control the policy of the Federal administration, as truly, now, as three hundred thousand did, a year ago.

Should the present policy of the administration result in its desired success—should it put down the "rebel" slaveholders by doing the bidding of the "loyal" slaveholders, and thus restore peace and union—all the North would gain by the operation, would be the privilege of being governed by one tenth part the number of slaveholders that had previously governed them!

The readers of the *Principia* will remember the series of essays we published on "The American Oligarchy," in which it was shown that the power did not consist in the numbers of slaveholders permitted in a republic, but in the fact of their being permitted to be slaveholders at all. We insisted that if the

numbers of the slaveholders were indefinitely reduced, their controlling power over the government and the people would not be reduced, so long as the existence of such an oligarchy should be tolerated.

Little did we then expect, that, within so brief a period, the truth of the theory would be substantiated by the fact.

The 30,000 loyal slaveholders control the Cabinet at Washington, to-day, and the Cabinet dictates the strategy of the war. The 20 millions of freemen, can only gain the control of their government by demanding the suppression of the lordly caste of slaveholders.

OUR TRANSITION STATE.

The country has passed through one transition already and is now passing through another.

The first transition was sudden, impulsive, electric, sweeping all classes, and all characters, resistlessly, along with it, without time for deliberation, almost without volition, without counting the cost, almost without inquiring whither it was all tending.

The second transition is, in these particulars, the antipodes of the first. It is deep-toned, meditative, reflective, considerate, deliberative, comprehensive, determinate. It surveys the past, scrutinizes the present, peers into the future—weighs, measures, scans, arrives at conclusions, fixes upon ends, and inquires after means for securing them.

The first, apparently brought all men together—the second detects the illusion, tends to separation, discovers, here, in the free States, two classes, again, each seeking its old affinities and associations, each intensified, the superlative of its former self; revealing a wider separation in the community than ever realized before, a more earnest antagonism, a more "irrepressible conflict."

The first was an impulse of patriotism, such as it was, of some sort, resentment for the insult on our flag, the assault on our nationality and unity:—the second is a falling back upon principles, pro and con—the principles of liberty, equity, justice, on the one hand, the principles of despotism, slavery, on the other.

The first, though not yet expended, is diminishing, waning, past its meridian, as is seen in the fact that it no longer retains its hold on the advocates of slavery, nor, with firmness on those who are either indifferent to its extension, or not opposed to its existence. The latter, though not yet in the ascendant, is steadily deepening, widening, spreading, rising.

The first, divided the community into two classes, the loyal, and the disloyal, none openly and few consciously disloyal, all professing to be loyal. The latter, too, is destined to divide the community into the two classes, the loyal and the disloyal, but with a higher definition and standard of loyalty, throwing many into the ranks of the disloyal who had before been accounted loyal. The loyal will all be found to be anti-slavery, as all the anti-slavery have, all along, been loyal. The pro-slavery will all be found to be disloyal; as all the disloyal have, all along, been known to be pro-slavery.

In a word, the final classification to which we are rapidly tending is, into pro-slavery and anti-slavery, each in the superlative, the pro-slavery culminating in rebellion, and the anti-slavery into radical abolitionism. The long continuance of the war will make no other political classification possible. Between pro-slavery treason, on the one hand and radical abolition loyalty, on the other, there will be no place left, upon which the "white feather" dove of "peace, peace," with "no peace" can find rest for the sole of her foot. Middle men will be scarcely found, and dough-faces and compromises will be things of the past.—The issue will then be seen to be, what it already is, slavery for the whole country or liberty for the whole country.

"Freedom for all, or chains for all,
"The bondmen's rise, or freemen's fall."

When the true issue is once joined, the grapple will be a severe but a short one, with one only possible result.

THE "PATH FINDER" YET TO BE FOUND.

It is now an indisputable fact that GEN. FREMONT'S Proclamation is more popular with the masses of our earnest loyal citizens than the Letter of the PRESIDENT and the Act of Confiscation, by which the force of that Proclama-

tion has been neutralized. The tone of the country press, of meetings of citizens and of religious bodies, the utterances of letter-writers, and the conversation every day heard, afford unmistakable and cheering evidences of the fact. It marks a stage of progress that is quite important and encouraging, and the more so when it is remembered that the first spontaneous and wide spread burst of applause of the Proclamation was elicited, everywhere in the central and eastern States by the mistaken telegram to the *Tribune* and other Journals in which it was erroneously stated that liberty was unconditionally proclaimed to all the slaves of Missouri, without exception. This was what the people were looking for. This they thought they had obtained. This it was that was greeted with enthusiasm by millions. This fact should be remembered, and repeated in the ears of the Administration at Washington, till a change in its policy is inaugurated.

When the exact shape of the Proclamation was made known, the people still hailed it as a step in the desired direction. When the President interposed with his modification, they were grieved and disappointed, and every day adds to the evidences of their sorrow. As between the President's position and that of Gen. Fremont, on this question, the real and hearty opposers of the rebellion are very nearly of one mind. So true is this that we apprehend there is some danger that many of them will almost forget that the Proclamation, after all, was not what they had desired, what they had, at first, understood it to be, and what, under some auspices, there must be, before peace can be permanently restored.

Let it be remembered, then, that the difference between President Lincoln and Gen. Fremont is not whether all the slaves in Missouri should be declared free. On this point, we are sorry to say, the President and the General are agreed, that, for the present, at least, they should not.—The difference is simply this. The General had proclaimed liberty to all the slaves whose owners were actually in arms against the Government. The President interposes, and restricts the effect of the Proclamation to such slaves only as were themselves employed in the service of the rebel army, leaving those still in bondage who were only employed by their rebel masters at home.—In some respects the effects of these two lines of policy may be very different. Gen. Fremont's plan, if carried out, would liberate many more slaves, than the President's. But like the President's it might still leave slavery in existence, which is leaving the main thing. While that remains, the grand obstacle to a righteous and permanent peace, remains. Both plans are morally wrong in principle, so that neither of them can be ultimately feasible in practice. The right, only, under the government of God, can succeed.

We say this, to caution our readers against an unequalled approbation of Gen. Fremont's position. Its chief, if not its only recommendation is its approximation toward the right ground. To rest in it, as a sound position would be to deprive it of all its value, and even make it an obstacle to real success.—Let us cling to God's word, as our directory, and be satisfied with nothing short of "proclaiming liberty, throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

* We agree with the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* that "there was nothing in his (Fremont's) Proclamation that involved, necessarily, the general emancipation of the slaves, in his department." We therefore insist, that there was nothing in the Proclamation, which Abolitionists, or the people should confide in, as the measure, for the emergency, nothing which should lead them to accept of Fremont, in his present position, as "the man for the hour"—"the path-finder" in whose foot-steps we may tread safely. Glad shall we be to find both the President and the General, or either of them, in the true path, and then we shall joyfully follow, with them.

For the Principia.

LET US VOTE FOR ABOLITION.

EDITOR PRINCIPIA. I am glad to see in your last, the note of W. W. Chapman proposing an Abolition Ticket. It seems to me, a strange infatuation that has come over Abolitionists, which leads them to cease to make use of the God-ordained weapons to overthrow slavery because, forsooth, the madness of the slave power seems likely to result

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in its downfall. Can Christians vote for those unrepentant servants of Sin and Slavery, D. S. Dickinson and Horatio Ballard, whose names head the "Union" ticket? Has the Government of this State no other function than helping to prosecute a war, the declared objects of which, so far as this "Union" party is concerned, are to restore the old order of things? Then, truly, we had better abandon Civil Government, and adopt non-resistance.

I say let Abolitionists, by all means, have a ticket which shall represent JUSTICE; and not merely success in battle. And without justice success cannot come. When was there ever more need of Abolition votes than now? I don't believe in forever "standing still to see the salvation of God." Mr. Lincoln's letter, taking the efficiency out of Fremont's Proclamation, so far, at least as he can do so, is a standing commentary on the effects of this stand still policy.

Let us be up and doing. I SHALL, God helping me, vote an Abolition ticket; even if I have to vote for myself for all the State offices. I trust, however, to find other and better names, and many fellow-voters. If our old leaders, William Goodell, Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green and others, would only sound the rallying cry!

But, with or without leaders, let the PEOPLE MOVE, for God and their country.

PETERBORO, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1861. C. A. HAMMOND.

P. S. If this retrograde movement, on the part of the Federal Government, does not drive Abolitionists to action at the ballot box, may we not expect other retrograde steps? The people, a large portion of them, to-day, demand emancipation, on the soil; but their timid and venal leaders restrain their impulses.

For the Principia.

NATIONAL HONOR.

It is much to be wondered at, that the public mind has not been more sensitive to the idea that the honor of a White Republic merely is deeply involved in its attitude towards slavery?

Abstractly from the moral aspects of the subject, aside from everything save its political importance, the honor and prestige of the Government demand direct hostility to slavery as the originating element of the Rebellion.

The crisis creates the opportunity to strike at the root and remove it; not to do so indicates weakness in our legislation, so that the honor of the Government as a Power is immensely concerned in its attitude to slavery.

Had a system of brigandage culminated in just such dangers—one of the first acts would have been to uproot the system.

Doubtless we must be viewed and judged by foreign nations from this stand-point, and they may well look contemptuously on our boasted patriotism, while we neglect or ignore a policy conducive to the highest well-being of a white Republic, simply.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th.

Washington Sept. 27th.—Fast day.—The Rev. Mr. Channing, yesterday, gave the good people of the capital a discourse such as they are unused to hear. It was upon the war and the great cause of it—slavery. He boldly took the ground that unless the government or the people of the loyal States were equal to the forcible suppression of human slavery they would obtain no permanent peace; that the government would utterly fail in its objects so long as it was afraid to approach the slavery question manfully. The audience was made up of the most intelligent people of Washington, and whether they approved or disapproved of the sentiments of the distinguished preacher they listened to his discourse with the closest attention. His was the only sermon delivered yesterday in Washington, which alluded to the causes of the present war.

A vigorous effort is making to secure the continued presence of Mr. Channing as a pastor of the Unitarian church here. It is understood that he is willing to remain a year, if there is pecuniary ability in the Unitarian church to sustain a pastor in these uncertain times.—Cor. Post.

General Fremont in Self Defence.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Just before leaving the city, General Fremont wrote a letter to a friend in New-York. We have succeeded in obtaining a copy, which, as it relates to public affairs, and possesses at this time public interest, we commit no impropriety in laying before our readers:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, September 27, 1861.

"My dear Sir: I leave at eight o'clock in the morning and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting.

"We have to contend with an enemy having no posts to garrison and no lines of transportation to defend or guard; whose whole force can be turned, at will, to any point; while we have from Leavenworth and from Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected.

"I wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult, I am competent to it and also to the enemy in the field. I am not able at the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country that an officer going to the field, his life in his hands, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself its good opinions, with no other object, should be destroyed by a system of concentrated attacks, utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of, where there are none to be made. What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods, except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken in consequence of the newspaper intimations of my being removed. Money is demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself would require the time that is necessary and belongs to my duty against the enemy.

"If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disorder. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally. I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be, if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes, or embarrasses the work entrusted to me, I strike at, without hesitation. I take the consequences. The most that can happen to me is relief from great labor. Yours truly,

"JOHN C. FREMONT."

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

From Washington.—The protracted quiet is at last broken by a retreating movement of the rebel forces. It was found on Saturday that the enemy had vacated their works on Munson's Hill, retiring a considerable distance within their late lines. Falls Church was also vacated, and Upton's Hill. Our troops have advanced in force to the vacated posts, and are preparing to hold them permanently. What may be the motive of the rebels in this movement is a matter of considerable speculation. Two theories are suggested as most probable,—either that they intend dividing their forces into two columns for crossing the Potomac simultaneously above and below Washington, or that the movement is a mere feint to seduce our troops into ambuscades. It appears from evidence in the vacated posts that the rebel force before the capital has not exceeded 10,000 men. Their works are of a very rough character, and traces indicate considerable discomfort in their quarters.

A sad affair occurred among our troops on Saturday night, while advancing toward Fall's Church. In the darkness, Colonel Owen's Philadelphia Irish Regiment mistook a body of Union troops in their advance for a rebel force, and discharged a full volley into their ranks. In return, and under a like misapprehension, Colonel Baker's California Regiment returned the fire, and Colonel Betts's battery was just but informed of the mistake in time to prevent an artillery discharge on the erring Irish corps. This unfortunate error has resulted in a sad list of killed and wounded.

The Union troops, in the excitement of their advance up on the vacated posts of the enemy, committed several discreditable outrages on property in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill, involving damage to the extent of \$30,000 to \$40,000. We have no further news respecting the rebel batteries on the Potomac. It is reported that the river below Washington is now closed.—World.

Missouri.—It is well reported from Leavenworth that Gen. Lane, after his success at Papinsville, moved on Osceola and captured a supply train left by Rains and Price, and \$100,000 in money. Nothing certain is known respecting McCulloch's movement's, though it is still reported, in Kansas City that he was in the vicinity of Fort Scott, with a large force. Advice from Jefferson city of the 28th report everything quiet at Georgetown, Mo. Gens. Sigel and Davis were at that point. The troops of Gen. Price are reported to have literally devastated the country for over twenty miles round Lexington. A few members of Claib. Jackson's Legislature had assembled at Lexington and passed an ordinance of secession. Other acts of a violent character were under discussion, including one of confiscation against all Unionists. Col. Mulligan was remaining at Lexington to settle up some business affairs, Capt. Foster, a federal officer captured at Lexington, states that rations for 34,000 men were issued on the morning after the surrender, and he thinks that the force under Price has since been increased to about 42,000.

Gen. Hunter and staff were at St. Louis on Saturday morning, and paid their respects to Gen. Fremont.—Id.

Kentucky.—A federal force had taken possession of Cynthiana. Reinforcements of troops were arriving from Indiana and Ohio. The locks Nos. 1 and 3 on the Green river had been placed under effective guard. The Ohio river

also is under surveillance, to prevent arms from being smuggled into the State. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tenn., was reported as being at Frankfort. Jas. B. Clay and Col. H. C. Harris arrived on Saturday at Louisville, and were committed, with fifteen others of their gang. A force of Gen. Buckner's men had attacked Mud river, and met with a severe repulse from the Union men. A committee of the Senate had reported the arrest of Iswart, Ewing and Silver-tooth, members of the Legislature, to have been made illegally, and their release was therefore ordered.—Id.

Rebel Privateer cut out.—The United States gunboat Connecticut, Com. Woodhull, from Fort Pickens via Key West 22d inst., and the United States gunboat Rhode Island, Com. Trenchard, from Fort Pickens on the 21st and Southwest Pass on the 22d inst., arrived at this port Saturday evening.

The Rhode Island brings the following intelligence of the capture of the privateer Judith by a boat expedition from the United States ship Colorado:

On the 14th inst., a boat expedition from the Colorado, under the command of Lieut. John Russell, left the ship early in the morning, and attacked the privateer Judith, lying under the guns of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and after a sharp engagement succeeded in setting her on fire.

The expedition lost three men killed, and fifteen wounded. The following are the names of the killed: Charles Lanphier, boatswain's mate, of Boston. G. R. Henry, seaman, of Philadelphia. John Smith, Marine. The rebel loss could not be ascertained. The privateer Judith mounted four forty-two pounders and a long pivot gun amidship.—Sun.

Financial.—The Associated Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia met, through their respective Committees on Saturday, at the Bank of Commerce in this city, and accepted from Mr. Secretary Chase, who was present, the second option of \$50,000,000 of the National loan, to date from 15th of October. The Stock Market closed steady on Saturday, the Government Stocks and Treasury Notes being firm on the above arrangement.—Times.

Southern trade and Northern failures.—"We have received from the North a list of the failures in New York and Boston, and the names of the Yankee dealers who have 'stopped' or 'suspended,' is legion. Failure of Southern remittances is the reason universally assigned. When bankruptcy shall become, as it has already almost, general among Northern merchants and manufacturers, they will learn the value of Southern trade, and become as clamorous for peace as they now are for war."—Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

The North is learning more than the "value of Southern trade"—the hard lesson they are studying teaches also a just appreciation of Southern commercial honor. Southern traders, with a foreknowledge of the rebellion, used their credit at the North to its utmost limit, and when the day of payment came, they hid themselves behind their own treason, as a cover for their foregone swindle. While they were organizing their conspiracies for the overthrow of the Government, they were contriving a stupendous fraud upon the Northern merchants, and that so many of the latter have been compelled to "stop" is but the finale of premeditated Southern knavery. Thus official and private villainy combined in a system of robbery; that was at once to bankrupt the Government and plunder the private fortunes of Northern citizens. Floyd stole his millions of the public securities, but the Southern traders stole hundreds of millions from Northern creditors. Floyd, however, had the grace to pretend, at least, unselfishness in his official rascalities, and that he plundered for the benefit of a public and national object: while the Southern traders were villains on private account. The one robbed the National Treasury to replenish the Confederate strong box—the other robbed Northern merchants and manufacturers to replenish their own. This "Southern trade," even before the treason of Southern traders was made an excuse for the non-payment of their honest debts, or rebel courts stood in the way of collections, was a dangerous business with Northern merchants. If the margin of profits was large, so too was the margin of losses. The Northern dealer who paid for his goods, was taxed through enhanced prices of what he purchased, to make up for Southern delinquencies. This is one of the revelations of these times, and its effect will be visited upon the South, when the rebellion shall have been subdued, in the extinguishment of credit, and the abolishing of a system which made the North and West guarantors for Southern integrity, as well as Southern ability to pay.—N. Y. Times.

The place of Cotton in our European trade.—It has been so often asserted that the commercial balances between Europe and America are dependent for adjustment upon the Cotton crop, that it has come to be very generally received as a practical fact. There never was a greater fallacy entertained by intelligent commercial men. It is entirely true that millions of cotton bales have heretofore found their way to England and France, amounting in value to many millions of dollars annually, and it is equally true that many millions in value of merchandise have been imported from those countries. But the South consumed of European productions, an amount equal to the cotton exported, while the North was dependent upon other re-

sources to meet whatever of indebtedness might accrue against it in Europe.

The cotton crop has been paid for generally some six months in advance of the exportation, to meet the necessities or the improvidence of the Southern planter. We have now had half a year of blockade, and little or no cotton has been exported during that period, and no advance has been made upon the incoming crop. Moreover, the Southern planters and traders have paid nothing of their last year's indebtedness to Northern merchants. And yet the balance of trade with Europe has been all the time in our favor, and the current of gold been constantly towards us. Instead of being drained of the precious metals, the flow has been continually in our favor. There are many millions of gold in the country beyond what there were last Fall or Spring, and the amount is constantly increasing. Here is a phenomenon to be accounted for by those political economists who insist that cotton is the great power which produces commercial equilibrium between the United States and Europe—a fact, by the way, worth a bushel of theories. If it is said that in the confusion of the times, importations have fallen off largely, we answer that they have simply fallen off to the extent of Southern consumption in ordinary times; and in this fact is to be found the demonstration that the rebel States paid for their imported goods in cotton, and no more. That cotton, by indirection, met simply the debts of the South, adding little or nothing beyond that to the amount of exchanges between the great American marts and Europe. If it is said that a stringent economy has diminished importations largely, we answer that this is by no means true to the extent claimed, and that the reductions from this source fall short of the excess of specie received from abroad since the occurrence of our present complications. It will thus be seen that the South by the production of cotton, has simply been able to pay its own way, adding little or nothing to the general exchanges of the country. The true solution of the question of exchanges, and the balances of trade, is to be found in the excess of production of breadstuffs, and the various articles which go to make up the food of the millions in the Northern and Western States, and the necessities of Europe for their purchase. The best grain growing localities in the world are to be found in the Northern States, and the vast and fertile regions of the mighty West. Cereals can be grown cheaper there than in any other country in the world and the facilities for, and cheapness of transportation to the great centres of commerce, exceed those of any other region. England and France rarely have produced, and hereafter will not produce, within hundreds of millions of the food which their necessities for home consumption will require—England especially, heretofore our chief creditor, will always be short. It is a manufacturing and commercial country—land is too costly and agricultural labor and pursuits too expensive, to admit of competition with the multitudinous acres and the exhaustless alluvial soils that reach away to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. To the production of these acres and the economy of their cultivation, England and France will hereafter look to supply their home deficiencies in the article of food. Exportations of agricultural products will of course vary in different years. Abundant harvests in Europe may diminish present demand, and a short crop in this country lessen the supply. But such is the vast area of production, that no disaster of the seasons will be likely to overspread it all, and failure of European crops in one year will make up for the superabundance of another. A brief study of the history of the trade, and of the statistics of the business of the last ten years, will show that the European demand for our agricultural products will always be sufficient to equalize the exchanges and preserve the commercial equilibrium between the United States and foreign nations.

Until the occurrence of the present war the American people, while they comprehended their growth and prosperity as a nation,—while they were proud of their progress in the past, and confident of greater progress in the future,—yet they did not pause in their haste to inquire into the true sources of their progress, nor upon what their confidence was based—prophecies of coming ruin startled them from their security, and they sat down to examine into their true position. From that examination they have risen with fresh hopes and renewed faith. This war may occasion confusion and disaster for the time, but the future is full of promise. They have demonstrated that with whatever calamity the treason of the South may involve the guilty, the National resources are ample for all emergencies—ample for war, abundant in peace—even should the revolted States with all their boasted cotton bales disappear forever from the markets of the world.—*Times*.

[The *Times* has done the country a good service by this timely expose, and by the article on "Southern trade, and Northern failures" that precedes it.]

TUESDAY, Oct. 1st.

The position of the troops before Washington was but little changed during yesterday. The federal forces advanced on Lewinsville, and after a slight picket skirmish occupied the town. About eight regiments of the enemy showed themselves opposite Great Falls in the morning, and opened fire with six pieces on McCall's division. Our batteries responded, and the rebels dispersed. Up to a late

hour last night, all was quiet before our lines, with no indications of an aggressive movement by the enemy in any direction. A captured slave, late the groom of Gen. Beauregard, reports having heard his master state to rebel officers that he durst not advance on our lines, but would fall back six miles and wait to give us battle. The battery at Freestone Point was quiet yesterday, allowing vessels to pass unnoticed. It is apprehended that the battery is powerful enough to stop the navigation of the lower Potomac. It is in contemplation to build rapidly a line of railway from the Capitol to Annapolis.

The federal lines now extend out to Munson's Hill, Falls Church, and Lewinsville. A balloon reconnaissance, made yesterday, failed to discover any important force of rebels. The Union troops continued to commit depredations in the neighborhood of Munson's Hill, five houses having been burnt yesterday. Gen. McClellan has ordered the shooting of any soldier found in incendiary acts. Strict orders had been given for the prevention of soldiers thronging the streets of Washington.

The rebels are throwing up new earthworks on a position commanding Falls Church, and about a mile and a half distant. A strong party of bridge builders were sent out yesterday to repair the bridges on the Loudon and Hampshire railroad. Gen. Butler arrived at Washington yesterday, and had a lengthy communication with the President and the Secretary of War.—*World*.

From Missouri.—Later accounts via Jefferson City confirm previous statements as to the main body of Gen. Price's force being still at Lexington. The number of troops under his command is reported at 35,000, and additions were expected from Hardee of 8,000 to 9,000, and from McCulloch of 10,000, making a total force of about 54,000. Ten thousand troops are said to have crossed the river at Lexington on Thursday with an intention of attacking Gen. Lane. The seal and records of the State of Missouri fell into Price's hands. Our troops were without cartridge, grape, shot and shell, at the time of their surrender. The rebels are making all possible use of the Lexington foundry in casting balls. Price's official report gives his killed during the siege at twenty-five, and wounded seventy-two. A prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, is positive that fully 500 rebels were killed. The general's report states that 3,500 prisoners were captured, five pieces of artillery, two mortars, 35,000 stand of arms, 750 horses, \$100,000 worth of commissariat stores, and \$900,000 in money. Gen. Price says the treasure was stolen from the bank of the city, and that he has returned it. Col. Mulligan says it was confided to him for safe keeping.

It is reported that 10,000 rebels were marching northward, through Greene County, Mo., and 4,000 through Bates County, on Osceola. A force of ten thousand was threatening St. Joseph, being only fourteen miles distant; only 700 federal troops were there to defend the city.—*Id.*

Marine.—A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed on Sunday from Fortress Monroe for Hatteras Inlet. On the same day the Young America brought in two prizes from Accomac County.

The marine losses for September are reported at \$172,000; the total since January 1, is 10,162,850.—*Id.*

Fremont and Blair.—From facts ascertained here it appears that on Wednesday Gen. Fremont released Col. Blair from arrest, using language in the order, tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday, Colonel Blair presented charges formally against Gen. Fremont in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. Fremont immediately arrested Col. Blair and sent him to Jefferson Barracks.

On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that Blair had been freed from arrest the previous Wednesday, but the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Col. Blair's second arrest withheld.

The army regulations allow no officers to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being made. Gen. Fremont disregarded the regulations in the case of Col. Blair. After this violation of the regulations a second arrest for the same cause, and without charges, has attracted attention, and caused remark.

The great fact in relation to this case, is that Gen. Scott today ordered the unconditional release of Col. Blair.—*Sun*

WEDNESDAY Oct. 2.

Washington.—All was quiet around Washington yesterday. The respective positions of the federal and rebel forces remain as on Sunday. It appears to be now generally understood that the rebels have fallen back upon Manassas as a base. A negro servant of a Georgian officer, who came into the federal lines yesterday, reports having heard it stated among rebel officers that they apprehended an attack on their flank from Lewinsville, and that their backward movement was to avert that danger. Gen. McClellan made a balloon reconnaissance yesterday morning, which showed the rebels to have retired along their whole line. No large force was within sight. The battery at Freestone Point no longer molests our vessels in passing. All was quiet along the Potomac yesterday. A reconnaissance made in the di-

rection of Pobiok Church showed the whole country in that direction to have been deserted by the enemy.—*The World*.

Missouri.—Affairs in Missouri are without any material change. Gen. Fremont is at Jefferson City, and making vigorous preparations for a good combined attack on the enemy. All was quiet yesterday at Gedalia, Georgetown and Booneville; but as the rebels were within a few miles of those points, an engagement might occur at any time. Gen. Price is summoning all available troops to Lexington and the neighborhood, which is probably to be the field of the battle that will decide the fate of Missouri.—*Id.*

Kentucky.—Reports were yesterday in circulation at Cairo that Gen. Polk with 20,000 men, had taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., but they were not generally believed.—*Tribune*.

Senator Sumner has made an eloquent and able speech in the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in which he advocates, as a war measure, a national abolition of slavery.

The Great Eastern, so long missing, has arrived at Queens-town, having encountered a heavy gale, lost her rudder, and suffered considerable damage. The passengers experienced much discomfort.

The Potomac River clear.—The Washington Chronicle of the 29th ult. says:—We are requested to state by government authority, that there is no truth in the rumors which have been put in circulation lately that the navigation of the Potomac has been closed by rebel batteries on the Virginia shore. Not a vessel bound to this city has failed to reach her destination, nor has one outward bound been stopped.

This fact proves nothing. The rebels would not betray the fact of their having batteries, until the Federal forces were within reach of them.

James B. Clay, the renegade son of "the gallant Harry," was captured by a boy not over sixteen! Although alone in a buggy, he was armed with two double shot guns and two navy revolvers. But the boy overawed him, and he gave up without a shot!

A largely attended Convention of liquor-dealers was held at Sprague, Oct. 1. A permanent organization was adopted and resolutions passed expressive of a resolve on the part of the association to resist all legislation tending to limit their business operations.

Gov. Morgan, of New-York, has designated Thursday, November 28, as a Day of Praise, Thanksgiving, and Prayer.

Mrs. L. Maria Child has written a letter to "Our Jessie," praising her for helping her husband, and praising her husband's proclamation.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

There is nothing new this morning from the seat of the war, either on the Potomac, in Kentucky or in Missouri.—From the American Boards christianized Cherokees we have the following.

"John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has finally succumbed to rebel pressure. On the 20th of August, as we learn from Rev. Mr. Robinson, late a missionary teacher among the Cherokees, who has recently arrived in St. Louis, Ross called a Council, and sent in a message recommending a severance from the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council adopted the recommendation, and Commissioners were appointed to make a treaty of alliance with the Jeff. Davis Government—a rebel Commissioner guaranteeing the payment of the annuities heretofore paid by the Government of the United States. It is understood that the Creeks have raised one thousand men for the rebel Army, and the Cherokees have formed a Home Guard of twelve hundred men."—*Times*.

This comes of patronizing the pro-slavery "American Board," in preference to the anti-slavery "American Missionary Association" under the direction of Abolitionists.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4th.

Fremont.—The Herald of yesterday announced the removal of Fremont, under citation to be tried by Court Marshall, and the appointment of Gen. Wool in his place. As "no other paper had the news," we doubted it, and this morning's papers generally, pronounce it a fabrication. The Herald however, re-affirms it, and says, "In removing him from Missouri, at this time, the President has done the best possible thing at the best possible moment."

In the same article, the Herald assails Mr. Sumner and others, for sustaining Fremont's Proclamation. The people will understand it.

Rumors.—It is reported that there has been an engagement in Logan Co., between a few companies, in which 60

rebels were killed, and 70 made prisoners, also that "a letter has been received at St. Louis from New Orleans, stating that a fleet of seventy vessels was then coming up the Balize to attack that port."

Missouri.—Jefferson City, Oct. 2.—Gen. Fremont continues actively occupied, and the various division commanders have had interviews with him to-day. His programme is said by those in his confidence to be excellent in every particular, and to have met the approval of all the military authorities to whom he has disclosed it. Since his arrival here, confidence in the federal cause has greatly increased, and it is now believed that before the end of the month Missouri will be purged of her rebel foes.

The steamer Emma left for Lexington this evening to convey our wounded to the hospitals in St. Louis.

Col. Phillip St. George Cook, of the Second United States Engineers, arrived here this evening, and had a lengthy private interview with Gen. Fremont. His force of regulars from Utah, will, no doubt, be ordered to this vicinity for service. It is said that a brigadier-generalship will be conferred upon him.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat:

Jefferson City Oct. 2.—Two Government steamers have gone up to Glasgow, to bring down Col. Worthington's 5th Iowa Regiment to Booneville.

Preacher Johnson's rebel cavalry are still scouring the country along the Osage river, stealing everything they can lay their hands on, and running negroes South, and selling them.

Lt. Col. Totten is actively engaged in his position of chief of artillery. Both Totten's and Dubois's batteries which did such good service in the battle at Springfield, are among the artillery here.

Maryland.—Darnestown, Md. Oct. 2.—The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls, on Monday morning, was by six regiments of rebel infantry, and a battalion of artillery, all in transitu for the Upper Potomac. They fired about 40 rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person. The guns used by the rebels were 7 in number, six and twelve pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern and fine finish.

About 5 o'clock, the same force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of the Muddy Branch, where a Massachusetts Regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night but did not compliment us with any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They were probably destined for Leesburgh, or the Point of Rocks.

No such thing as fording the Potomac.—The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New-York 34th still continue to guard 9 miles of the river, which arduous duties they have been performing for nearly 3 months.

To-day Gen. Banks received and inspected 3 brigades of his division near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a full campaign. The troops were found to be well disciplined, well clothed, and well equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributable to the necessary presence of the paymaster in other divisions.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—The Journal's Cairo special says that a large number of troops are now being embarked for an important expedition. No one knows their destination. The expedition sent yesterday to Charleston, returned this morning with a large amount of corn, several horses and prisoners. The latter are being tried to-day, before a military commission appointed by Gen. McClelland.

The Mutineers at Fortress Monroe. Baltimore, Oct. 3.—Passengers by the boat which arrived this A. M., from Old Point report that Gen. Wool addressed the prisoners at the Rip-Raps, who had been sent there by Gen. McClelland, en route to Tortugas. He told them that had Gen. McClelland shot them on the spot for the mutiny in the face of the enemy, he would have been perfectly justified. He had, however, a proposition to make to them. All who were willing to place themselves in his hands should step forward. Those who refused would proceed to Tortugas. The entire 150 stepped forward with cheers, and many were so affected that they shed tears of joy and expressed the desire to be placed where they could but retrieve the stigma that their act had brought upon them. The whole number were immediately taken to Newport News, and mustered into a New-York regiment.

The Potomac.—The rebels showed themselves yesterday at their old position opposite Great Falls, but did not open fire on our troops. A new battery of longer range guns has been placed on the Maryland side at that point. A Virginian farmer testifies to having hauled the guns from Freestone Point battery to Manassas. The New-York Thirty-seventh protest against certain charges made against them

relative to the destruction of property during the late advance.

A party of rebel cavalry showed themselves yesterday beyond Falls Church, but retired on the approach of our troops. The number of vessels on the Potomac is larger than usual for the season. Eleven merchant vessels were fired upon yesterday by a battery in the vicinity of Potomac Creek, but without effect. This is the only instance of interference with the navigation of the river. Not a man was visible at Freestone Point.

The export of Breadstuffs.—There are now about sixty vessels, including many large ships, now loading breadstuffs at this port for the continent of Europe. These will require about two millions of bushels of grain, or an equivalent in flour, to afford them all full cargoes. Two, three, four, and sometimes six vessels, in addition, are taken up daily for the same trade. In the meantime the demand from Great Britain has increased latterly, and several vessels are taking full or partial cargoes for her markets.—N. Y. World.

The unlicensed liquor dealers are in great tribulation, as the police department has issued an order to the captains of the several precincts, requiring them to report their names, residence, and delinquencies to headquarters, for the purpose of having criminal proceedings instituted against them.—N. Y. World.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

Family Miscellany.

TO MY MOTHER.—THE PROMISE.

BY WILBER C. CARY.

Mother, I still remember
The promise that I gave
When, four long years ago,
Of you I took my leave.

When about to leave you mother,
With a mother's anxious care
You gave me many counsels
How to shun the Tempter's snare.

I was in the carriage, mother,
You, standing in the door;
And with a motherly affection,
Said, "one word of promise more;

You are going far from home,
Now, will you be a good boy?"
I promised you that I would,
And it filled your heart with joy.

For I know that you believed it,
And it did come from my heart;
For conscience told me "promise,"
Ere from you I should part.

I meant to keep that promise
As long as I should live;
But I have not kept it well,
Yet I know you will forgive.

And I believe God will too;
For he knows how I have strove
To keep that holy promise,
And be worthy of your love.

But the demon Alcohol
Has had his chains on me;
I've burst them off now, mother,
And from his coils am free.

Though he's a source of pleasure,
He has caused me grief and pain;
I'll fight him now forever,
Ere I'll be his slave again.

I have drank, reveled and caroused,
But have never stooped to crime;
Yet I've injured mind and body
And lost much precious time.

By temperance and study
I'll recover what I can,—
One thing is very certain,
I'll be a temperance man.

I'll try to reform others,
Who are still as I have been,
Raining mind and body
By this soul-degrading sin.

That sacred promise, mother,
Has oft checked my downward course,
Else I'd been a drunkard, gambler,
Or, perhaps, something worse.

But for that solemn promise,
Oh! where would I now have been?
How oft I've blessed you, mother,
That you asked it of me then.

So don't despair, dear mother;
Let hope light your eye with joy.
From this time forth forever,
I sure will be a good boy.

When you pray for me, dear mother,
Don't forget this blessed band
Of good sisters and brothers
That are trying to save our land.

From the curses of Intemperance,
From the reign of Alcohol,—
From the shame and degradation
That else on it will fall.

And don't forget, dear mother,
That you are only one
Of ten thousand happy mothers
Joyful for a reformed son.

Give us your blessings, dear mother,
For the good that we have done;
And yet you will remember
That we have but just begun.

Yet we're an hundred thousand;
We're a strong and willing band.
While our soldiers whip the rebels
We'll drive Intemperance from our land.

Tell my father, sisters, brothers,
To my pledge I will prove true;
And now with this assurance
For a while, dear friends, adieu.

A FEW WORDS TO MOTHERS.

One great trial and source of depression to a married woman, surrounded with a family of little children, is the small amount she can do. It seemed, as month after month rolls by, as if she accomplished nothing. Life seems blank, only filled up with petty cares, that wear out, and corrode, and canker the frail tenement of the flesh, but leave no trace behind.

"Oh if I could only live for something, I could cheerfully bear all the burden time brings to me!" is the desponding cry of many a mother; but, mother, look back on your own childhood, and then tell me if you do not live for something. Years ago, tired, hungry from out door play, who brought you the nice, sweet bowl brimming with milk, that tasted sweeter to you than the rarest dish to the epicure? Who folded you in her arms, and rocked you to sleep as gently as the bee in its bed of roses? Who gave bright smiles and soft kisses when your heart was quivered with pain from the harsh, unfeeling word of some playmate? Whose soft step and light touch, and whispered words of prayer, drove away the dark images of fear that darkness, to the child, is so often peopled with, and left brightness in the belief of a protecting, sleepless care over all? Who fanned your fevered brow, and held the pure cooling draught that dripped from the gray rocks in the woods, which you had dreamed of, all night, to your lips, and talked pleasantly of heaven, when your little feet seemed almost ready to step into death's dark river, and you shrank trembling back from the hurrying waters? Who gave you the pleasant memories of childhood, that have stolen to your heart as gently as the dew to the flowers, through the long, long years, and brought light and joy to the darkest hour of your life? Name your price for these memories, and then I can tell you what you are accomplishing! What if God had said to your youngest, that pet one, with soft silken ringlets, red rosy dimpled fat hand, who is catching at the buttons on your dress, "He is a little thing; I will not mind about his sight?" Think of those laughing, sparkling eyes, "as you have said a hundred times, as sightless orbs; never again turning to his little crib, to find him watching you from under the soft lace; never starting from sleep as he clasps his arms around your neck, and

raising your head from the pillow to catch a view in the clear moonlight of his loving eyes; never again joying at the glimpses of baby's mind through the mind's windows.

What if God had said, "He is a little thing; I will not mind about his intellect!" Just look at your baby, laughing, cooing; forever touching some chord of hope and joy, and then clasp a soulless casket in your arms. His cheek is fair and delicately tinted, his hair golden as the sunbeam, but his poor little mouth and eyes! No answering smile, no grieved look, no wondering gaze, nothing but a vacant stare. Think of watching and yearning so for one look of intelligence, and when you catch your breath with joy to think it is yours, have it and in a smile of mere muscle, a contortion of the lips. Oh! the disappointment! The death of a loved one brings no sorrow like that!

God, who said "Let there be light, and there was light," has great and stupendous things before him, but not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice; and if a bird is worthy of his care, need mother complain that time, talents, strength must be given for comfort and training of the little ones, who each have a soul undying as eternity? Perhaps when time passes, and those loved children go out from the maternal nest, and their hearts grow hard and callous in the battle of life, some—what you now think a valueless act may come back to them as a sweet memory, that will permeate the hard crust that is closing around them and leave it open to all kind, pure influences.—We cannot see the end from the beginning, so let us trust Him who can, and accept our work cheerfully, if it does debar us from entering into the achievement of what we are often tempted to think are the great deeds of life.—Selected.

DEALING WITH THE YOUNG.

Analogy would teach us the importance of bestowing chief attention upon the young. In all the realm of nature planting and early culture have the highest place. If the plant is not set and started, later efforts will be of little avail. But secure for it a good soil, location, and healthy beginning, and it will soon need little further care.

But in morals, after all that has been done by Sabbath schools and other specific efforts there is a sad deficiency in the training of youth. First, in the family, many children may be said to come up, rather than to be trained up. How many professedly Christian parents almost entirely neglect the moral and spiritual training of their children—never converse with them personally on religious subjects, or pray with and for them—often neglect to take them to the house of God.

So also teachers and ministers are assiduous in their efforts for those more advanced, while but little was done for the tender lambs of the flock. They appear to think that nothing can be done religiously for little children. No wonder that so many of the youth come upon the stage of life unfurnished, perhaps perverted.

The truth is, that moral and religious training should be carefully developed and the powers of thought appropriately directed. We should expect, through the Divine blessing on our exertions, that our children will grow up Christians. Very few of the faithful are disappointed in this respect.

TOBACCO.

BY DR. STOW.

Among the many and formidable vices, with which reformers have to deal, is that of using tobacco. It may well be styled, a vice, for very few, either smoke or chew, for the benefit they derive from the use of the drug. Morbid tastes, and morbid appetites, fashion, an over drawn picture of real manhood, the use of other stimulants, are the principle causes, of its use. Men and women too, seem impelled by some resistless spell, or infatuation. For in spite of teaching; in spite of experience, they cling to a defiling and senseless and enervating practice.—Men of lofty intellects, of noble hearts, are to be seen setting examples for the young, in practices which they admit to be foolish, prodigal, and injurious. It is a common thing to see boys, even weak and puny, smoking the pipe, puffing a cigar or chewing. What our generations are to become if tobacco chewing, and smoking, rum drinking and licentiousness, are to continue or increase, it needs no prophet, to foretell. Not a day passes, but brings before me professionally, evidences of the injury being done, by the use of tobacco in

some of its forms. Strong men are so completely enslaved by it, that for their lives, their health, or for decency's sake, even, they cannot quit it. Even physicians, ministers of the Gospel make themselves stumbling blocks. Physicians are to be found so reckless of human health, and I may say of morals; who prescribe tobacco smoking for many nervous and gastric disorders which are curable by rational means, but by a disastrous palliation, nearly if not quite incurable, to say nothing about an independent tobacco disease which is set up. Among the many diseases and symptoms which are produced by the constant use of tobacco are Gastritis, Atrophica, Hepatitis, chronic acute, Mucus Enteritis, Inflammation of the Duodenum, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Colic, Constipation, Diarrhea, Headache, Vomiting and Nausea, Dyspepsia in its worst forms, Tremor, Debility, unequal and increased action of the heart, Fainting, Vertigo, Demencia, Insanity and even death. If tobacco did not produce disease or suffering, the filthiness of the practice, to say nothing of its unpleasant and to others disgusting sensations, should deter any body from using it.

T. D. STOW.

HOW TO RETAIN A GOOD FACE.

A correspondent of the Home Journal has some good ideas on the importance of mental activity in retaining a good face. He says: "We were speaking of handsome men the other evening, and I was wondering why K. had so lost the beauty for which he was so famous. 'O, it's because he never did anything,' said B.; 'he never worked, thought, or suffered. You must have the mind chiselling away at the features, if you want handsome middle-aged men.' Since hearing that remark I have been on the watch to see if it is generally true, and it is. A handsome man, who does nothing but eat and drink, grows flabby and the fine lines of his features are lost; but the hard thinker has an admirable sculptor at work, keeping his fine lines in repair, and constantly going over his face to improve the original design."

FLOATING AWAY FROM SLAVERY ON A PLANK.

The Times has a letter dated on board the United States flag ship Niagara, off Fort Pickens, June 17, from which we copy:

"Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa Island. He says he had been there three weeks, living on berries, and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself, was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, 'Golly, if my bredren ober dere only knew dis, how quick dey would come.' He says that 'if he did not earn \$20 a month for his master he whipped him severely. He could not do it, as there was no business going on, and concluded to make tracks. Provisions are becoming scarce, and very high—a poor man must either flee or starve.'"

LET IT ALONE, BOYS!

Let what alone? That stuff in the drunkard's bowl—Yes, let that alone. Don't ever learn how it tastes. As the serpent fascinates the bird only to destroy it, so strong drink charms at first, but kills at last. The first drop may charm you, therefore don't drink the first drop. If you wish to enjoy good health, if you value a good character, if you want to be happy and to make others happy, if you want to go to Heaven, avoid strong drinks.

"BEWARE OF THE FIRST DROP!"

See yon youth with iron on his hands and feet. He is in prison.—Another youth, with weeping eyes is bidding him farewell, for the prisoner is about to be lead out to die. He is a murderer. The law is about to take his life. But harken! He is speaking something to his brother. What does he say!—These are his words,

"Remember what I told you—Let the Liquor alone!"

Good reason had he for giving his counsel, liquor, had brought him to the felon's doom. Let boys heed his words—Let liquor alone!—[Selected.]

BEAUTIFUL REPLY.

Baxter was one of the instances of men who have attained to eminence in knowledge, without the aid of a University. Of Hebrew he knew next to nothing, his knowledge of Greek was slight, and in Latin he was little better than a barbarian. He had no taste for mathematics. But he was a great admirer of metaphysics, and never thought he understood anything, till he could anatomize it, and see all its parts distinctly. He was once asked whether he was of Oxford University? and with a beautiful simplicity he replied as follows:—"As to myself, my faults are no disgrace to any University. For I was of none. I have but little but what I had out of books and inconsiderable helps of country tutors. Weakness and pain helped me to study how to die. That set me upon studying how to live. And that, on studying the doctrine from which I fetch my motives and comforts. Beginning with necessities, I proceeded by degrees, and now am going to see that for which I have lived and studied."

A UNION GIRL.—A pleasing incident occurred last Sunday morning, to one of our Worcester soldiers, now stationed at Fort McHenry. He was walking up one of the streets of Baltimore, when a little girl, about eight years old, recognizing his uniform, ran up to him, and slipping a rose into his hand was away, and out of sight before he could even thank her. The rose will be preserved as a memento.—[Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

The fate of great geniuses is like that of great ministers. Though they are confessedly the first in the commonwealth of letters, they must be envied and calumniated only for being at the head of it.—Pope.

"HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO!"

"Oh, isn't that a dainty dish to set before a King?"—His bulboos Majesty, King Cetton, for example? A History of the Revolutions of Hayti, giving a complete history of the Island from its discovery by Columbus till the overthrow of Souloque, will be commenced in the next number of the Pine and Palm. It is by M. de St. Amant, of Hayti. Specimen copies of the Pine and Palm will be sent to any address, free, by James Redpath, Boston. Subscription, \$1 for six months.

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